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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

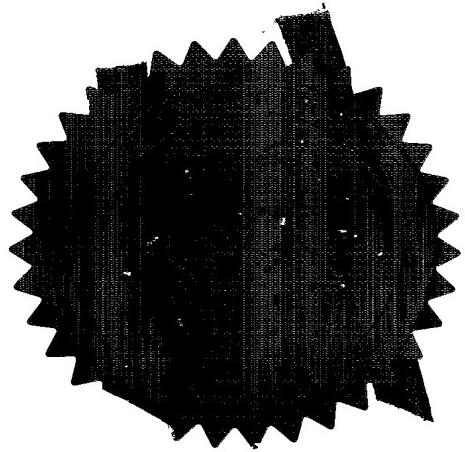
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Dated 25 November 2004

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The Patent Office

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**Request for grant of a patent**

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

1. Your reference 101298-1 GB

2. Patent application number  
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0400193.9 ✓

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)  
AstraZeneca AB  
SE-151 85 Sodertalje  
Sweden

Patents ADP number (if you know it) 04822448003

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation Sweden

4. Title of the invention

THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Thomas Kerr MILLER

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

AstraZeneca  
Global Intellectual Property  
P O Box 272  
Mereside, Alderley Park  
Macclesfield,  
Cheshire SK10 4GR

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

08179707001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number  
(if you know it)Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

See note (d))

# Patents Form 1/77

- 9 Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.  
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Continuation sheets of this form

Description 37

Claim(s) 8

Abstract 3

*ff*

Drawing(s)

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*)

Request for substantive examination  
(*Patents Form 10/77*)

Any other documents  
(please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

*S. A. Doug*

Date 06/04/2004

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Shirley Douglas - 01625 510057

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## THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

Field of invention

5 The present invention relates to certain *N*-cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl- *N'*-quinazolin-2-yl cycloalkyldiamines of formula I, to processes for preparing such compounds, to their use in the treatment of obesity, psychiatric and neurological disorders, and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

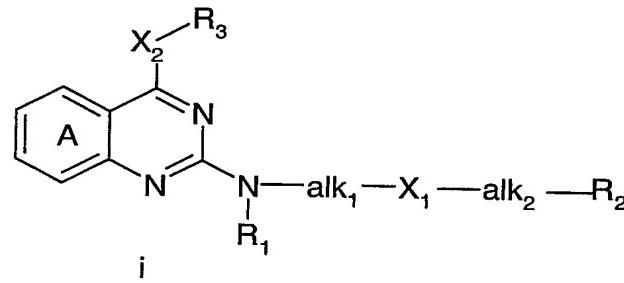
10 Background of the invention

Melanin concentrating hormone (MCH) is a cyclic peptide that was first isolated from fish over 15 years ago. In mammals, MCH gene expression is localised to the ventral aspect of the zona inserta and the lateral hypothalamic area (Breton et al., Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, vol. 4, 271-284 (1993)). The latter region of the brain is associated with the control of behaviours such as eating and drinking, with arousal and with motor activity (Baker, B., Trends Endocrinol. Metab. 5: 120-126(1994), vol. 5, No. 3, 120-126 (1994)). Although the biological activity in mammals has not been fully defined, recent work has indicated that MCH promotes eating and weight gain (US 5,849,708). Thus, MCH and its agonists have been proposed as treatments for anorexia nervosa and weight loss due to AIDS, renal disease, or chemotherapy. Similarly, antagonists of MCH can be used as a treatment for obesity and other disorders characterised by compulsive eating and excessive body weight. MCH projections are found throughout the brain, including the spinal cord, an area important in processing nociception, indicates that agents acting through MCH1r, such as compounds of formula I, will be useful in treating pain.

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Two receptors for MCH (MCH1r (Shimomura et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1999 Aug 11;261(3):622-6) & MCH2r (Hilol et al. J Biol Chem. 2001 Jun 8;276(23):20125-9)) have been identified in humans, while only one (MCH1r) is present in rodent species (Tan et al. Genomics. 2002 Jun;79(6):785-92). In mice lacking MCH1r, there is no increased feeding response to MCH, and a lean phenotype is seen, suggesting that this receptor is

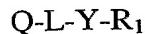
- responsible for mediating the feeding effect of MCH (Marsh et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002 Mar 5;99(5):3240-5). In addition, MCH receptor antagonists have been demonstrated to block the feeding effects of MCH (Takekawa et al. Eur J Pharmacol. 2002 Mar 8;438(3):129-35), and to reduce body weight & adiposity in diet-induced obese rats (Borowsky et al. Nat Med. 2002 Aug;8(8):825-30). The conservation of distribution and sequence of MCH1r suggest a similar role for this receptor in man and rodent species. Hence, MCH receptor antagonists have been proposed as a treatment for obesity and other disorders characterised by excessive eating and body weight.
- 10 US 5,874,438 discloses 2,2'-bridged bis-2,4-diaminoquinazolines are apamine-sensitive potassium channel blockers which are useful in the treatment of dementia, depression, myotonic dystrophy or asthma. N2, N2'-(1,3-cyclohexanediylibis(methylene))bis(N4,N4'-diethyl-2,4-quinazolinediamine is exemplified.
- 15 Claim 1 of WO97/20823 was considered to be of very broad scope and vague and therefore unsearchable by the European Patent Office. The search was limited to the Examples. The document discloses quinazolines of formula i



- 20 in which  $X_2$  is  $-O-$ ,  $S(O)_n$  or a group of the formula  $-N(R_4)$ ,  $alk_1$  is a bond or lower alkylene,  $X_1$  is *inter alia*  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkylene or  $alk_2$  is a bond or lower alkylene,  $R_1$  is *inter alia* H or lower alkyl,  $R_2$  is *inter alia* substituted amino where the substitution is *inter alia* by (carbocyclic or heterocyclic) aryl or (carbocyclic or heterocyclic) aryl-loweralkyl,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are *inter alia* H or lower alkyl, and A is a wide range of substituents. The compounds are claimed to be NPY 5 antagonists and therefore useful in the treatment of

*inter alia* obesity and diabetes. However, none of the compounds exemplified in this application fall within the scope of the present application.

WO 03/028641 discloses that compounds of formula ii



in which *inter alia* Q is 4-substitutedamino-2-quinazolyl, L is *inter alia* 1,4-diaminocyclohexyl, Y is a bond, methylene, carbonyl, or sulphonyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is *inter alia* heteroaryl are MCH receptor antagonists.

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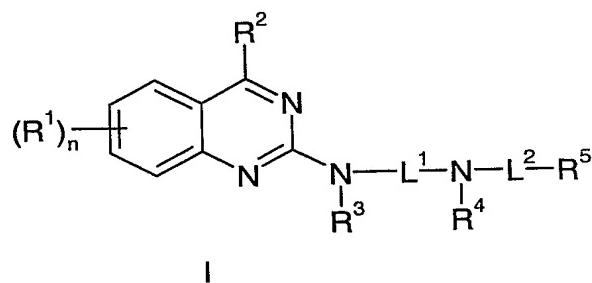
There is an unmet need for MCH receptor antagonists that are more potent, more selective, more bioavailable and less toxic than known compounds in this field.

The present invention provides additional compounds that are MCH1r antagonists which are useful in treating obesity and related disorders, psychiatric disorders, neurological disorders and pain.

#### Description of the invention

The invention relates to compounds of the general formula (I)

20



wherein

R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group

$\text{CONR}^c\text{R}^d$  in which  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl group or  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring,

5 n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

10  $\text{R}^2$  represents H or cyano or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group  $\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$  in which  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group  $\text{CONR}^c\text{R}^d$  in which  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl group or  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

15

$\text{R}^3$  represents H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group;

20 25  $\text{L}^1$  represents a  $(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{C}_{3-10}$  cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1 and in which the cycloalkyl group may be monocyclic or bicyclic and optionally may be bridged provided that the two nitrogens bearing  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$ , respectively, are not linked to the same carbon atom, and wherein one of the carbons may be replaced by O or the group  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^3)-\text{L}^1-$ , or the group  $\text{L}^1-\text{N}(\text{R}^4)$ , together represent a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 2 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing  $\text{R}^3$  or  $\text{R}^4$ , respectively, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic;

25

$\text{R}^4$  represents H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluoro;

30  $\text{L}^2$  represents an alkylene chain  $(\text{CH}_2)_s$  in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl;

$\text{L}^2$  may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic 5-6 membered ring fused to  $\text{R}^5$ ;

R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, thereof.

In another aspect the invention provides compounds of formula I wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, cyano, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

R<sup>2</sup> represents H or cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with

the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>3</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group;

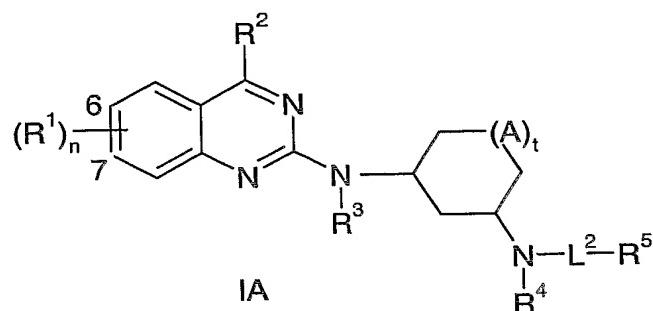
L<sup>1</sup> represents a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>5-6</sub> cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1 and provided that there are 10 3 carbon atoms between the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, wherein one of the carbons of the cycloalkyl group may be replaced by O

R<sup>4</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted by fluoro;

15 L<sup>2</sup> represents an alkylene chain (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub> in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; L<sup>2</sup> may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic 5-6 membered ring fused to R<sup>5</sup>  
20 R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1  
25 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or  
30

more fluoro, as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, thereof.

A particular group of compounds of formula I is represented by formula IA



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in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents chloro, fluoro, methoxy or a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring)

n represents 0 or 1, and when n=1 the substituent is attached to either position 6 or 7

R<sup>2</sup> represents H or cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>3</sup> represents H;

A represents CH<sub>2</sub> and t is 0 or 1;

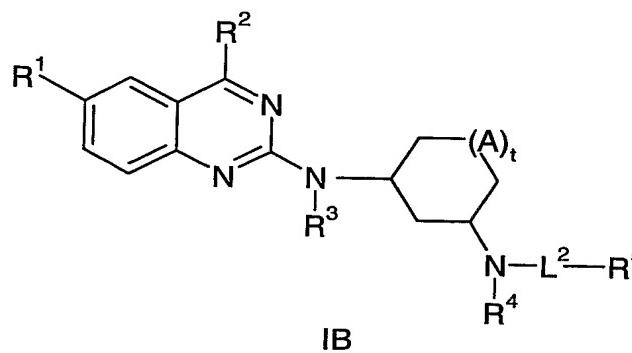
R<sup>4</sup> represents H;

L<sup>2</sup> represents CH<sub>2</sub>, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> or CF<sub>2</sub>; and

R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-

*b*]pyrazine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*c*]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*c*]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine, 1*H*-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Another particular group of compounds of formula I is represented by formula IB



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in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents H, cyano, methoxy, isopropoxy, dimethylamino, chloro or fluoro;

R<sup>2</sup> represents H, cyano, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), R<sup>3</sup> represents H;

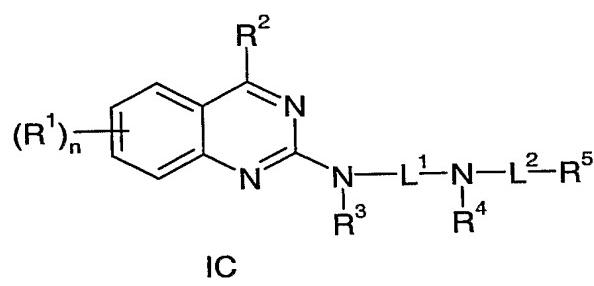
A represents CH<sub>2</sub> and t is 0 or 1;

25 R<sup>4</sup> represents H;

L<sup>2</sup> represents CH<sub>2</sub>, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> or CF<sub>2</sub>; and

R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Another particular group of compounds of formula I is represented by formula IC



in which R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl

group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

5

R<sup>2</sup> represents H, cyano, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered

10 heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

15 R<sup>3</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group;

L<sup>1</sup> represents a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>7-10</sub> cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1 and in which the cycloalkyl group is fused bicyclic or bridged bicyclic provided that the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, are not linked to the same carbon atom, and wherein one

20 of the carbons may be replaced by O or alternatively, the group -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>- or the group L<sup>1</sup>-N(R<sup>4</sup>) together represent a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> respectively which is bicyclic or alternatively the group -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>- N(R<sup>4</sup>) together represents a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> which is bicyclic;

25

R<sup>4</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, optionally substituted by one or more fluoro;

30 L<sup>2</sup> represents an alkylene chain (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub> in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

or L<sup>2</sup> may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic ring fused to R<sup>5</sup>,

R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof..

Particularly R<sup>1</sup> represents H, cyano, fluoro, methoxy, isopropoxy, chloro or dimethylamino.

Particularly R<sup>2</sup> represents H, methyl, methoxy, isopropoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluormethoxy, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl or 1-morpholinyl.  
 Particularly R<sup>5</sup> represents one or more of the following : 3-thienyl, 1-methylpyrrol-2-yl, 1-methylindol-3-yl, 2,4-dimethoxypyrimidin-5-yl, 2-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl, 1-methyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-2-thienyl, 1-[2-chloro-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}, 5-(2-thienyl)thien-2-yl, 5-pyridin-2-yl-2-thienyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl, 4-chloro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl and quinoline-2-yl.

In one particular group of compounds of formula I B , R<sup>1</sup> represents H, fluoro, chloro or dimethylamino; R<sup>2</sup> represents H, methyl, methoxy, isopropoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluormethoxy, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl or 1-morpholinyl, L<sup>2</sup> represents CH<sub>2</sub>, A is CH<sub>2</sub>, t is 0 or 1; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each H, and R<sup>5</sup> represents one of the following : 3-thienyl, 1-methylpyrrol-2-yl, 1-methylindol-3-yl, 2,4-dimethoxypyrimidin-5-

yl, 2-(phenylsulfonyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl, 1-methyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-2-thienyl, 1-[(2-chloro-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)methyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl}, 5-(2-thienyl)thien-2-yl, 5-pyridin-2-yl-2-thienyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl, 4-chloro-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl and quinoline-2-yl.

5

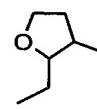
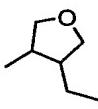
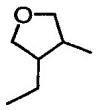
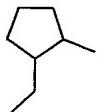
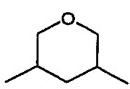
Particularly in compounds of formula I, p is 0 and L<sup>1</sup> is 1,3-cyclopentyl.

Particularly in compounds of formula I, p is 0 L<sup>1</sup> is 1,3-cyclohexyl.

More particularly in compounds of formula I, IA and IB the stereochemistry of the cycloalkyl carbon atoms to which the nitrogen atoms are attached is S, S.

10

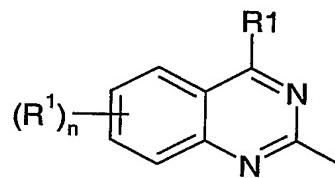
Particularly in compounds of formula I, L<sup>1</sup> is selected from:



15

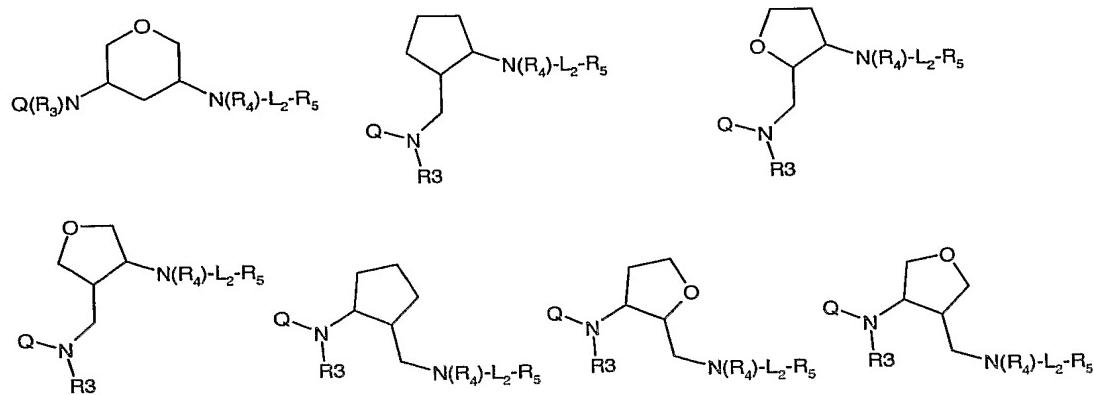
It will be understood that in the above the free bond to the left of the page is attached to the nitrogen bearing R<sup>3</sup> and the free bond to the right of the page is attached to the nitrogen bearing R<sup>4</sup>. For the avoidance of doubt when Q represents

20



Q

particular compounds of the invention are



in which Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, L<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as previously defined.

5 In a particular group of compounds of formula I, L<sup>1</sup> represents  
a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>7-10</sub> cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1-and in which the cycloalkyl group is  
fused or bicyclic and optionally may be bridged provided that the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup>  
and R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, are not linked to the same carbon atom, and wherein one of the  
10 carbons may be replaced by O or, alternatively, the group -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>- or the group L<sup>1</sup>-  
N(R<sup>4</sup>) together represent a saturated bicyclic heterocyclic ring containing from 2 to 9  
carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> respectively.  
Alternatively, N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>-N(R<sup>4</sup>) are joined together in a bicyclic ring containing 6 to 8 carbon  
atoms and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, L<sup>2</sup>, m and n are as defined above.

15

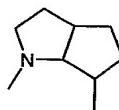
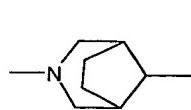
Examples where L<sup>1</sup> is bicyclic include



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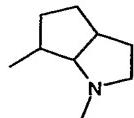


Examples where  $-N(R^3)-L^1-$  together represents a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing  $R^3$  include

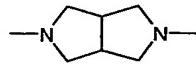


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Examples where the group  $-L^1-N(R^4)-$  together represents a heterocyclic ring containing from 2 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing  $R^4$  include:

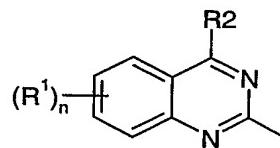


10 Examples where the group  $-N(R^3)-L^1-N(R^4)-$  together represents a heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 8 carbon atoms and the two nitrogens bearing  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  respectively include:



15 It will be understood that in the above the free bond to the left of the page is attached to the nitrogen bearing  $R^3$  (or to the quinoline ring) and the free bond to the right of the page is attached to the nitrogen bearing  $R^4$  (or to L2 or to R5).

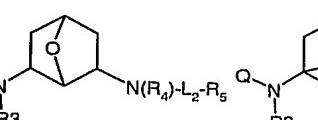
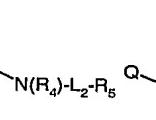
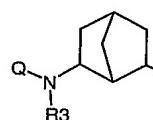
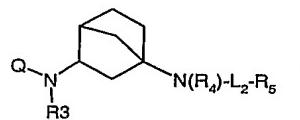
For the avoidance of doubt when Q represents

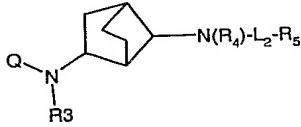


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Q

examples of compounds where  $L^1$  is bicyclic include

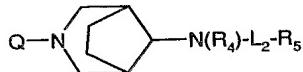




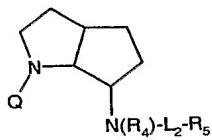
in which Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, L<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as previously defined.

5

Examples of compounds where -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>- together represents a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing R<sup>3</sup> include



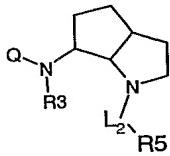
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in which Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, L<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as previously defined.

15

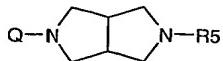
Examples of compounds where -L<sup>1</sup>-N(R<sup>4</sup>)- together represent a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing R<sup>4</sup> include compounds of formula



in which Q, R<sup>3</sup>, L<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as previously defined.

20

Examples of compounds where the group -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>-N(R<sup>4</sup>)- together represents a heterocyclic ring containing from 6 to 8 carbon atoms and the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> respectively, include compounds of formula:



where Q and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

- 5     The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt", where such salts are possible, includes both pharmaceutically acceptable acid and base addition salts. A suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound of Formula I is, for example, an acid-addition salt of a compound of Formula I which is sufficiently basic, for example an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, trifluoroacetic, citric or maleic acid; or, for example a salt of a compound of Formula I which is
- 10    sufficiently acidic, for example an alkali or alkaline earth metal salt such as a sodium, calcium or magnesium salt, or an ammonium salt, or a salt with an organic base such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, piperidine, morpholine or tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine.

15

- Throughout the specification and the appended claims, a given chemical formula or name shall encompass all stereo and optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as mixtures in different proportions of the separate enantiomers, where such isomers and enantiomers exist, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Isomers may be separated using conventional techniques, e.g. chromatography or fractional crystallisation. The enantiomers may be isolated by separation of racemate for example by fractional crystallisation, resolution or HPLC. The diastereomers may be isolated by separation of isomer mixtures for instance by fractional crystallisation, HPLC or flash chromatography. Alternatively the stereoisomers may be made by chiral synthesis from chiral starting materials under conditions which will not cause racemisation or epimerisation, or by derivatisation, with a chiral reagent. All stereoisomers are included within the scope of the invention.

- 25
- 30    The following definitions shall apply throughout the specification and the appended claims.

Unless otherwise stated or indicated, the term "alkyl" denotes either a straight or branched alkyl group. Examples of said alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl and t-butyl . Preferred alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and tertiary butyl.

5

Unless otherwise stated or indicated, the term "alkoxy" denotes a group O-alkyl, wherein alkyl is as defined above.

10 Unless otherwise stated or indicated, the term "halo" shall mean fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

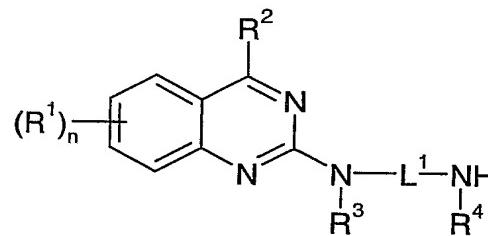
Specific compounds of the invention are

15 *N*-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-*N'*-(3-thienylmethyl)-*trans*- cyclohexane-1,3-diamine  
*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-*N'*<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[ (3-thienylmethyl)amino]-*trans*-cyclohexyl}quinazoline-2,4-diamine  
20 *N*<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[ (1-benzothien-3-ylmethyl)amino]-*trans*-cyclohexyl}-*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethylquinazoline-2,4-diamine  
*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-*N'*<sup>2</sup>-(-3-{[(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)methyl]amino}-*trans*-cyclohexyl)quinazoline-2,4-diamine  
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Methods of preparation

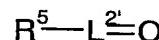
25 The compounds of the invention may be prepared as outlined below according to any of the following methods. However, the invention is not limited to these methods, the compounds may also be prepared as described for structurally related compounds in the prior art.

Compounds of formula I may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula II



II

in which  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{L}^1$ , and  $n$  are as previously defined with an aldehyde or a ketone of formula III



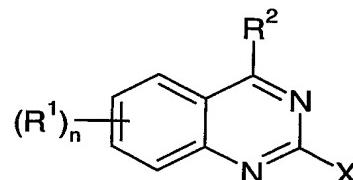
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III

in which  $\text{R}^5$  is as previously defined and  $\text{L}^{2'}$  represents a group which after reaction of compounds II and III gives  $\text{L}^2$  on reduction, under reductive alkylation conditions. For example, a compound of formula II and a compound of formula III may be reacted

10 together at a temperature in the range of  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $250^\circ\text{C}$ , preferably in the range of  $50^\circ\text{C}$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ , optionally in the presence of an inert solvent, for example methanol, dichloromethane or acetic acid in the presence of a reducing agent, for example sodium cyanoborohydride or optionally polymer supported cyanoborohydride.

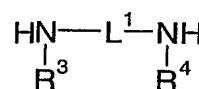
Compounds of formula II may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula IV



IV

15

in which  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , and  $n$  are as previously defined and  $\text{X}$  is halo, particularly chloro or bromo, with a compound of formula V



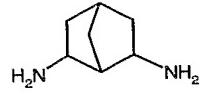
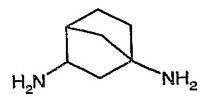
V

at a temperature in the range of 0°C to 250°C, preferably in the range of 50°C to 150°C in pyridine or optionally in the presence of an inert solvent, for example toluene or dioxane in the presence of a catalytic cross-coupling system for example Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and 2-(di-<sup>5</sup>butylphosphino)biphenyl or BINAP, and optionally in the presence of a base for example NaO<sup>t</sup>Bu or Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

Certain compounds of formula II and V are novel and are claimed as a further aspect of the present invention as useful intermediates.

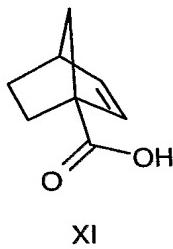
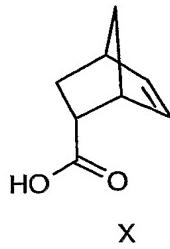
Compounds of formula V, in which L<sup>1</sup> represents a bicyclic ring, for example:

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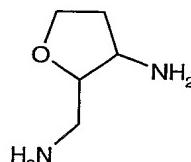
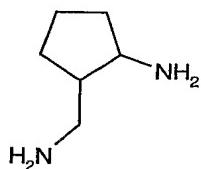


may be prepared e.g. starting from X (T., Poll; *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1989, 30, 41, 5595-5598) or XI (G.L., Grunewald; *J.Org.Chem.* 1978, 43, 15, 3074-3076), utilizing standard techniques, e.g. Curtius rearrangement and hydroboration, for conversion of carboxylic acids and olefins into amines.

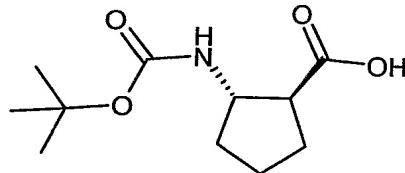
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Compounds of formula V, in which L<sup>1</sup> represents a cyclopentylmethyl or tetrahydrofurylmethyl, for example:



may be prepared e.g. as outlined in *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 13, 1265-68 (2003), and references cited therein, or, alternatively, by conversion of compound XII into a diamine by standard transformations (e.g reduction of the acid to alcohol followed by conversion to 5 amine via substitution of the corresponding sulfonate with azide followed by reduction).



XII

Optionally one or both nitrogens in formula V may be protected prior to reaction with a 10 compound of formula IV and then the compound of formula II obtained is deprotected prior to reaction with a compound of formula III. Amine protecting groups are known to those skilled in the art for example the t-Boc, Cbz or phtalimido groups.

The compounds of the invention may be isolated from their reaction mixtures using conventional techniques.

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Persons skilled in the art will appreciate that, in order to obtain compounds of the invention in an alternative and in some occasions, more convenient manner, the individual process steps mentioned hereinbefore may be performed in a different order, and/or the individual reactions may be performed at a different stage in the overall route (i.e. chemical

20 transformations may be performed upon different intermediates to those associated hereinbefore with a particular reaction).

The expression "inert solvent" refers to a solvent which does not react with the starting materials, reagents, intermediates or products in a manner which adversely affects the yield 25 of the desired product.

Pharmaceutical preparations

The compounds of the invention will normally be administered via the oral, parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in other injectable ways, buccal, rectal, vaginal, transdermal and/or nasal route and/or via inhalation, in the form of pharmaceutical preparations comprising the active ingredient either as a free acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic base addition salt, in a pharmaceutically acceptable dosage form. Depending upon the disorder and patient to be treated and the route of administration, the compositions may be administered at varying doses.

Suitable daily doses of the compounds of the invention in the therapeutic treatment of humans are about 0.001-10 mg/kg body weight, preferably 0.01-1 mg/kg body weight.

Oral formulations are preferred particularly tablets or capsules which may be formulated by methods known to those skilled in the art to provide doses of the active compound in the range of 0.5mg to 500mg for example 1 mg, 3 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25mg, 50mg, 100mg and 250mg.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is also provided a pharmaceutical formulation including any of the compounds of the invention, or pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants, diluents and/or carriers.

The compounds of the invention may also be combined with other therapeutic agents which are useful in the treatment of disorders associated with obesity, psychiatric disorders, neurological disorders and pain.

Pharmacological properties

The compounds of formula (I) are useful for the treatment of obesity, psychiatric disorders such as psychotic disorders, anxiety, anxiodepressive disorders, depression, cognitive disorders, memory disorders, schizophrenia, epilepsy, and related conditions, and

neurological disorders such as dementia, multiple sclerosis, Raynaud's syndrome , Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea and Alzheimer's disease. The compounds are also potentially useful for the treatment of immune, cardiovascular, reproductive and endocrine disorders, and diseases related to the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems.

- 5 The compounds are also potentially useful as agents for ceasing consumption of tobacco, treating nicotine dependence and/or treating nicotine withdrawal symptoms, reducing the craving for nicotine and as anti-smoking agents. The compounds may also eliminate the increase in weight that normally accompanies the cessation of smoking. The compounds are also potentially useful as agents for treating or preventing diarrhoea.

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The compounds are also potentially useful as agents for reducing the craving/relapse for addictive substances that include, but are not limited to psychomotor-active agents such as nicotine, alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines and barbiturates. The compounds are also potentially useful as agents for treating drug addiction and/or drug abuse.

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Accordingly, it is desirable to provide a compound and method of treatment which will be active in reducing craving for the abused substance, and which does not exacerbate the sympathetic response rate caused by the abused substance and which has favorable pharmacodynamic effects.

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The compounds are also potentially useful as agents for treating pain disorders , including but not limited to acute and chronic nociceptive, inflammatory and neuropathic pain and migraine.

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In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula I as claimed in any previous claim for use as a medicament.

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In a further aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula I in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of obesity, psychiatric disorders such as psychotic disorders, anxiety, anxiodepressive disorders, depression, bipolar disorder, ADHD, cognitive disorders, memory disorders, schizophrenia, epilepsy,

and related conditions, neurological disorders such as dementia, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea and Alzheimer's disease and pain related disorders , including but not limited to acute and chronic nociceptive, inflammatory and neuropathic pain and migraine, comprising administering a pharmacologically effective amount of a compound of formula I to a patient in need thereof.

In a still further aspect the present invention provides a method of treating obesity, psychiatric disorders such as psychotic disorders, anxiety, anxi-depressive disorders, depression, bipolar disorder, ADHD, cognitive disorders, memory disorders, schizophrenia, epilepsy, and related conditions, and neurological disorders such as dementia, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea and Alzheimer's disease and pain related disorders, including but not limited to acute and chronic nociceptive, inflammatory and neuropathic pain and migraine, comprising administering a pharmacologically effective amount of a compound of formula I to a patient in need thereof.

The compounds of the present invention are particularly suitable for the treatment of obesity.

In another aspect the present invention provides a method of treating obesity, type II diabetes, Metabolic syndrome and a method of preventing type II diabetes comprising administering a pharmacologically effective amount of a compound of formula I to a patient in need thereof.

#### Combination Therapy

The compounds of the invention may be combined with another therapeutic agent that is useful in the treatment of disorders associated with the development and progress of atherosclerosis such as hypertension, hyperlipidaemias, dyslipidaemias, diabetes and obesity. For example, a compound of the present invention may be used in combination with a compound that affects thermogenesis, lipolysis, fat absorption, satiety, or gut motility. The compounds of the invention may be combined with another therapeutic agent that decreases the ratio of LDL:HDL or an agent that causes a decrease in circulating levels of LDL-cholesterol. In patients with diabetes mellitus the compounds of the invention may

also be combined with therapeutic agents used to treat complications related to micro-angiopathies.

The compounds of the invention may be used alongside other therapies for the treatment of  
5 metabolic syndrome or type 2 diabetes and its associated complications, these include biguanide drugs, insulin (synthetic insulin analogues) and oral antihyperglycemics (these are divided into prandial glucose regulators and alpha-glucosidase inhibitors).

In another aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, may be administered in association with a PPAR modulating agent. PPAR modulating agents include but are not limited to a PPAR alpha and/or gamma agonist, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, solvates of such salts or prodrugs thereof. Suitable PPAR alpha and/or gamma agonists, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, solvates of such salts or prodrugs thereof are well known in the art.  
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In addition the combination of the invention may be used in conjunction with a sulfonylurea. The present invention also includes a compound of the present invention in combination with a cholesterol-lowering agent. The cholesterol-lowering agents referred to  
20 in this application include but are not limited to inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase). Suitably the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a statin

In the present application, the term "cholesterol-lowering agent" also includes chemical  
25 modifications of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, such as esters, prodrugs and metabolites, whether active or inactive.

The present invention also includes a compound of the present invention in combination with an inhibitor of the ileal bile acid transport system (IBAT inhibitor). The present  
30 invention also includes a compound of the present invention in combination with a bile acid binding resin.

- According to an additional further aspect of the present invention there is provided a combination treatment comprising the administration of an effective amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, with the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration one or more of the following agents selected from:
- a CETP (cholesterol ester transfer protein) inhibitor;
- a cholesterol absorption antagonist;
- a MTP (microsomal transfer protein) inhibitor ;
- 10 a nicotinic acid derivative, including slow release and combination products;
- a phytosterol compound ;
- probucol;
- an anti-obesity compound for example orlistat (EP 129,748) and sibutramine (GB 2,184,122 and US 4,929,629);
- 15 an antihypertensive compound for example an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, an adrenergic blocker, an alpha adrenergic blocker, a beta adrenergic blocker, a mixed alpha/beta adrenergic blocker, an adrenergic stimulant, calcium channel blocker, an AT-1 blocker, a saluretic, a diuretic or a vasodilator;
- 20 a CB1 antagonist or inverse agonist ;
- another Melanin concentrating hormone (MCH) antagonist;
- a PDK inhibitor; or
- modulators of nuclear receptors for example LXR, FXR, RXR, and RORalpha;
- an SSRI;
- 25 a serotonin antagonist;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier to a warm-blooded animal, such as man in need of such therapeutic treatment.
- 30 Therefore in an additional feature of the invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and its associated complications in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an

effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof in simultaneous, sequential or separate administration with an effective amount of a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, 5 solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

Therefore in an additional feature of the invention, there is provided a method of treating hyperlipidemic conditions in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a 10 compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof in simultaneous, sequential or separate administration with an effective amount of a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

15 According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a 20 salt or a prodrug thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a kit comprising a 25 compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a kit comprising:  
30 a) a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in a first unit dosage form;

- b) a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof; in a second unit dosage form; and
- c) container means for containing said first and second dosage forms.

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According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a kit comprising:

- a) a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, in a first unit dosage form;
  - 10 b) a compound from one of the other classes of compounds described in this combination section or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof; in a second unit dosage form; and
  - c) container means for containing said first and second dosage forms.
- 15 According to another feature of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and one of the other compounds described in this combination section, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of metabolic syndrome or
- 20 type 2 diabetes and its associated complications in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

According to another feature of the invention there is provided the use of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, and one of the other compounds described in this combination section, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of hyperlipidaemic conditions in

25 a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a combination treatment comprising the administration of an effective amount of a compound of the formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, with the

simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of an effective amount of one of the other compounds described in this combination section, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, solvate of such a salt or a prodrug thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier to a warm-blooded animal, such as man in  
5 need of such therapeutic treatment.

### Working examples

The invention will now be described in more detail with the following examples that are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

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### Abbreviations

aq.	aqueous
Ac	acetyl
BINAP	<i>rac</i> -2,2'-Bis(diphenyl-phosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl
15 Bu	butyl
DCM	dichloromethane
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
ELS	evaporative light scattering
Et	ethyl
20 HEK	human embryotic kidney
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
LC	liquid chromatography
MS	mass spectroscopy
Pol-BH <sub>3</sub> CN	(polystyrylmethyl)trimethylammonium cyanoborohydride
25	(loading 4.1-4.3 mmol BH <sub>3</sub> CN/g)
Pol-CHO	4-benzyloxybenzaldehyde polystyrene
	(loading ~2.66 mmol CHO/g)
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
30 TLC	thin layer chromatography
Tris	trishydroxymethylaminomethane
<i>t</i>	tert

	rt.	room temperature
	sat.	saturated
	br	broad
	bs	broad singlet
5	bt	broad triplet
	d	doublet
	dd	doublet of doublets
	m	multiplet
	q	quartet
10	s	singlet
	t	triplet
	tt	triplet of triplets
	td	triplet of doublets
	bd	broad doublet

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### General Experimental Procedures

Flash column chromatography employed MERCK normal phase silica gel 60 Å (40-63 µm) or a Biotage Horizon Pioneer® HPFC system equipped with FLASH 12+M or FLASH 25+M or 40+M silica cartridges. Mass spectra were recorded on a Waters

20 Micromass ZQ single quadrupole equipped with a pneumatically assisted electrospray interface (LC-MS). Purifications were performed on a Waters Prep LC 2000 with UV-detection, equipped with a Kromasil 10 µm C8 250 mm x 20 mm column, or on a semi preparative HPLC, Shimadzu LC-8A, Shimadzu SPD-10A UV-vis.-detector equipped with a Waters Symmetry® 100 mm x 19 mm C18 5 µm column.

25 Automated HPLC purification was done using a Waters Fraction Lynx system equipped with UV, ELS and MS detection and an Ace C8 5µ 10 cm x 21,2 id column. The mobile phase was A: 95% CH<sub>3</sub>CN and B: 5% CH<sub>3</sub>CN + 95% 0,1 M NH<sub>4</sub>OAc with a gradient from 100% B to 100% A in 10 minutes at 25 mL/min flow rate.

30 <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained at 298 K on a Varian Unity Plus 400 mHz, or a Varian Inova 500 MHz or a Varian Unity Plus 600 MHz or a Bruker Avance 300 MHz. Chemical shifts are given in ppm with the solvent residual peak as internal standard: CDCl<sub>3</sub> δ<sub>H</sub> 7.26, δ<sub>C</sub> 77.2; MeOH-d<sub>4</sub> δ<sub>H</sub> 3.31, δ<sub>C</sub> 49.0; DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> δ<sub>H</sub> 2.50; δ<sub>C</sub> 39.5 ppm.

Microwave heating was performed using single node heating in a Smith Creator from Personal Chemistry, Uppsala, Sweden.

Analytical chiral HPLC was done using a Chiralcel OJ (250x4.6 mm i.d.) column with EtOH:Et<sub>3</sub>N 100:0.1 as mobile phase at flow rate 1 mL/min and with UV detection at 254 or 350 nm.

Names/reference numbers of starting materials (**CAS no**), either commercially available or prepared by published methods.

2-chloro-4-methylquinazoline, 6141-14-6; cyclohexane-1,3-diamine, 3385-21-5; 3-

10 thiophenecarbaldehyde, 498-62-4;

benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbaldehyde, 5381-20-4

1-methylindole-3-carbaldehyde, 19012-03-4

*rac*-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BINAP), 98327-87-8;

## 15 Preparation of Intermediates

### Dibenzyl *trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate

D-tartaric acid (15.77 g, 105 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of cyclohexane-1,3-diamine (12 g, 105 mmol, cis/trans ~2.6:1) in H<sub>2</sub>O (80 mL). The resulting mixture was

20 heated to ~60 °C and MeOH (800 mL) was slowly added. The mixture was allowed to attain rt and left for 3 days. The precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated and redissolved in 1M NaOH (40 mL). To the stirred mixture at 0 °C was added benzyl chloroformate (9.56 g, 56 mmol) and 1M NaOH (40 mL). After 5 min, 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for an additional 18 h at rt. The mixture 25 was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. Purification on a Biotage Horizon 40+M SiO<sub>2</sub> column gave 5.61 g (14%) of the title compound as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 7.36-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.06 (bs, 2H), 3.77 (b, 2H), 1.73-1.42 (m, 8H).

30 LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 383.4

### (+) Dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate

The enantiomers of dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate were separated by preparative chiral chromatography. 7.27 g were dissolved in EtOH (56 mg/mL), repeated 2 mL (112 mg) injections on a Chiralcel OJ (250 x 20 mm i.d.), eluted with EtOH:Et<sub>3</sub>N 100/0.1, 12 mL/min, gave 3.75 g of the title compound, 99.3% ee, [α]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub> +2.7 (c 1.26, MeOH) and 2.45 g of (-)dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate, 83% ee.

### (1*S*, 3*S*)-Cyclohexane-1,3-diamine dihydrochloride

(+)dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate (0.24 mmol, 0.090g) and 10% Pd on activated carbon (0.010 g) in EtOH (5mL) was stirred under a H<sub>2</sub>-atmosphere. After 1 h, the mixture was filtered through Celite and concentrated to give 44 mg of the title compound (100%). The product was recrystallized from MeOH/Et<sub>2</sub>O and the absolute configuration was determined by X-ray crystallography.

## Examples

### Example 1

#### *N*-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-*N'*-(3-thienylmethyl)-*trans*- cyclohexane-1,3-diamine

##### a) Dibenzyl *trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate

D-tartaric acid (15.77 g, 105 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of cyclohexane-1,3-diamine (12 g, 105 mmol, cis/trans ~2.6:1) in H<sub>2</sub>O (80 mL). The resulting mixture was heated to ~60 °C and MeOH (800 mL) was slowly added. The mixture was allowed to attain rt and left for 3 days. The precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated and redissolved in 1M NaOH (40 mL). To the stirred mixture at 0 °C was added benzyl chloroformate (9.56 g, 56 mmol) and 1M NaOH (40 mL). After 5 min, 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for an additional 18 h at rt. The mixture was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. Purification on a Biotage Horizon 40+M SiO<sub>2</sub> column gave 5.61 g (14%) of the title compound as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 7.36-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.06 (bs, 2H), 3.77 (b, 2H), 1.73-1.42 (m, 8H).

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 383.4

##### b) Benzyl (3-{benzyloxycarbonyl-[4-methylquinazolin-2-yl]amino}-*trans*-cyclohexyl)carbamate

A mixture of 2-chloro-4-methylquinazoline (1.70 g, 9.57 mmol), dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate (4.0 g, 10.5 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (6.96 g, 21.38 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.213 g, 0.95 mmol), and BINAP (0.592 g, 0.95 mmol) in toluene/THF (23 mL/10 mL) was stirred at 90 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen until LC/MS indicated  
5 that starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with MeOH and filtered through celite. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified on a SiO<sub>2</sub> column eluted with heptane:EtOAc (1:1) to give 0.840 g of the title compound as a mixture of the bis- and mono-Cbz-protected compound.

10 LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 525 and 391

c) **N-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diamine**

Benzyl (3-{benzyloxycarbonyl-[4-methylquinazolin-2-yl]amino}-*trans*-cyclohexyl)carbamate (1.25 g, 2.38 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (50 mL). Pd-C (10%, containing 57.7% H<sub>2</sub>O) (250 mg) was added and mixture was stirred at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere until LC-MS indicated that starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture filtered through celite and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in MeCN and purified by HPLC (Eluent A: H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.1% TFA; Eluent B: MeCN; gradient from 5% to 85% of eluent B) to give 0.306 g (50%) of the title  
20 compound.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.1 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81-7.84 (d, 1H), 7.54-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.21 (m, 1H), 5.23 (br d, 1H), 4.45 (br s, 1H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 1.60-2.04 (m, 8H), 1.25-1.33 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 169.4, 158.3, 152.1, 133.7, 126.3, 125.4, 122.2, 119.7, 46.3, 46.2, 40.4, 35.2, 30.9, 21.7, 20.0.

25 LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 257

d) **N-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-N'-(3-thienylmethyl)-*trans*- cyclohexane-1,3-diamine**

*N*-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diamine (51 mg, 0.2 mmol), thiophene-3-carboxaldehyde (22 mg, 0.2 mmol) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (90 mg, 0.4 mmol) was added to CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 ml). The mixture was stirred at rt for 48 h. All starting material was then consumed according to LC-MS so the reaction was quenched with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and the mixture washed with water. The organic phase was separated and

the solvent evaporated. The residue was purified on a pre-packed Si-column (Isolute, 5 g) eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 10:1 to give 20 mg (28 %) of the title product.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>) δ 7.97(d, 1H), 7.68 (t, 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.26 (t, 1H), 7.13 (d, 1H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.17 (d, 2H), 3.30-3.24 (m, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.51-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.72 (m, 5H), 1.62-1.51 (m, 1H)

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>) δ 170.2, 158.2, 151.6, 134.0, 133.3, 127.8, 126.8, 126.0, 125.6, 125.2, 122.6, 119.5, 52.6, 45.8, 42.9, 32.8, 29.6, 28.9, 20.5, 19.4

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 353.0

### Example 2

<sup>10</sup> **N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-N<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[3-thienylmethyl]amino}-trans-cyclohexyl]quinazoline-2,4-diamine**

a) **Benzyl (3-{benzyloxycarbonyl-[4-(dimethylamino)quinazolin-2-yl]amino}-trans-cyclohexyl)carbamate**

A mixture of (2-chloro-quinazolin-4-yl)-dimethyl-amine (2.73 g, 13.12 mmol, preparation see WO03028641), dibenzyl-trans-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate (5.52 g, 14.43 mmol, preparation see Example 1a), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (9.62 g, 30 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.295 g, 1.31 mmol), and BINAP (0.817 g, 1.31 mmol) in toluene:THF (25 mL:13 mL) was stirred at 90 °C under nitrogen until LC-MS indicated that starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with MeOH (200 mL) and filtered through celite. The filtrate was then evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified on a SiO<sub>2</sub> column eluted with Heptane:EtOAc (1:1) to give 2.61 g, 4.71 mmol (36% yield) of the title compound.

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 554

b) **N<sup>2</sup>-(3-amino-trans-cyclohexyl)-N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-quinazoline-2,4-diamine**

Benzyl (3-{benzyloxycarbonyl-[4-(dimethylamino)quinazolin-2-yl]amino}-trans-cyclohexyl)carbamate (2.61 g, 4.71 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (50 mL). Pd-C (10%, containing 57.7% H<sub>2</sub>O) (500 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at room

temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere until LC-MS indicated that starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and evaporated to dryness to give 1.12 g (83%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.1 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.78-7.80 (d, 1H), 7.43-7.51 (m, 2H), 6.70-7.05 (m, 1H), 4.32 (br, 1H), 3.28 (s, 6H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.71 (m, 7H), 1.23-1.25 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 170.7, 164.8, 156.9, 133.0, 126.4, 123.7, 120.7, 111.8,

5 46.7, 46.4, 42.2, 40.4, 35.2, 31.2, 20.1.

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 286

c) **N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-N<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[{(3-thienylmethyl)amino]-trans-cyclohexyl}quinazoline-2,4-diamine**

10 A solution of *N*<sup>2</sup>-(3-amino-*trans*-cyclohexyl)-*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-quinazoline-2,4-diamine (0.200 g, 0.70 mmol) and thiophene-3-carbaldehyde (0.078 g, 0.70 mmol) in MeOH:DCM (1:2, containing 6% HOAc, 8 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 75 min, after which a solution of NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.176 g, 2.8 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature over night after which an additional 0.5 eq. of thiophene-3-carbaldehyde was added. The temperature was raised to 50 °C and stirred at this temperature until TLC indicated that starting material was consumed. Methanol (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was first purified on SiO<sub>2</sub> eluted with DCM:MeOH (10:1) containing 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N and then dissolved in MeCN and further purified by prep. HPLC (Eluent A: H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.1% TFA; Eluent B: MeCN; gradient from 10% to 90% of eluent B) to give 0.106 g (40%) of the title compound.

20 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.1 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81-7.84 (d, 1H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.13 (m, s, 3H), 4.43 (br, 1H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.29 (s, 6H), 2.93-2.97 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.99 (m, 9H).

25 LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 382.

**Example 3**

***N*<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[{(1-benzothien-3-ylmethyl)amino]-trans-cyclohexyl}-*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethylquinazoline-2,4-diamine**

30 A solution of *N*<sup>2</sup>-(3-amino-*trans*-cyclohexyl)-*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-quinazoline-2,4-diamine (0.237 g, 0.83 mmol, from Example 2b) and benzo[*b*]thiophene-3-carbaldehyde (0.135 g, 0.83 mmol) in MeOH:DCM (1:2, containing 1% HOAc, 20 mL) was stirred at ambient

temperature for 1.5 h, after which a solution of NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.104 g, 1.66 mmol) in MeOH (4 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until TLC

indicated that starting material was consumed. Methanol (20 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified on SiO<sub>2</sub> eluted with

5 DCM:MeOH (98:2) containing 2% Et<sub>3</sub>N and finally DCM:MeOH (9:1) containing 2% Et<sub>3</sub>N to give 0.310 g (86%) of the title compound. This material was dissolved in MeCN and further purified by HPLC (Eluent A: H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.1% TFA; Eluent B: MeCN; gradient from 10% to 80% of eluent B) to give 0.200 g (56%) of the title compound.

10 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.1 MHz, MeOD-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 7.82 (d, 1H), 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.45 (t, 1H), 7.05-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.01 (t, 1H), 4.32 (br s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 6H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 1.3-2.1 (m, 8H).  
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75.5 MHz, MeOD-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 164.7, 158.0, 153.3, 140.7, 138.5, 134.6, 132.3, 128.7, 128.0, 126.6, 124.2, 123.9, 123.3, 122.5, 121.4, 120.0, 111.8, 51.9, 46.0, 43.8, 40.9, 36.6, 31.3, 31.2, 19.8.

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 432.2.

15

#### Example 4

#### ***N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-N<sup>2</sup>-(3-{[(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)methyl]amino}-trans-cyclohexyl)quinazoline-2,4-diamine***

A solution of *N*<sup>2</sup>-(3-amino-*trans*-cyclohexyl)-*N*<sup>4</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-quinazoline-2,4-diamine (0.24 g, 0.84 mmol, from Example 2b), 1-methylindole-3-carbaldehyde (0.134 g, 0.84 mmol) and NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> (0.267 g, 1.26 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (3 mL) and THF (1 mL) was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere at ambient temperature for one day. A saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL, aq.) was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM (2x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were concentrated and the residue was purified by prep. HPLC (Eluent A: H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.1% TFA; Eluent B: MeCN; gradient from 20% to 80% of eluent B) to give 32 mg (9%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.1 MHz, MeOD-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 8.09 (d, 1H), 7.60-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.25-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.10 (t, 1H), 6.99 (t, 1H), 4.36-4.46 (m, 3 H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.43 (s, 6H), 2.43 (br d 1H), 1.64-2.30 (m, 11H), 1.50-1.63 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75.5 MHz, MeOD-*d*<sub>4</sub>) δ 164.4, 138.4, 135.1, 131.8, 128.6, 128.5, 123.5, 123.3, 121.0, 120.4, 119.2, 111.9, 110.7, 105.7, 53.4, 48.0, 47.6, 42.6, 40.5, 34.2, 33.0, 30.3, 30.2, 20.6.

LC-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 429

Pharmacological Properties

MCH1 receptor radioligand binding.

- 5 Assays were performed on membranes prepared from CHO-K1 cells expressing the human Melanin concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCH1r). Assays were performed in a 96-well plate format in a final reaction volume of 200 $\mu$ l per well. Each well contained 6  $\mu$ g of membrane proteins diluted in binding buffer (50 mM Tris, 3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.05 % bovine serum albumin (BSA) and the radioligand <sup>125</sup>I-MCH (IM344 Amersham) was added to give 10 000 cpm (counts per minute) per well. Each well contained 2 $\mu$ l of the appropriate concentration of competitive antagonist prepared in DMSO and left to stand at 30 °C for 60 minutes. Non-specific binding was determined as that remaining following incubation with 1 $\mu$ M MCH (Melanin concentrating hormone, H-1482 Bachem). The reaction was terminated by transfer of the reaction to GF/A filters using a Micro96 Harvester (Skatron Instruments, Norway). Filters were washed with assay buffer. Radioligand retained on the filters was quantified using a1450 Microbeta TRILUX (Wallac , Finland).

- Non-specific binding was subtracted from all values determined. Maximum binding was that determined in the absence of any competitor following subtraction of the value  
20 determined for non-specific binding. Binding of compounds at various concentrations was plotted according to the equation

$$y = A + ((B-A)/1+((C/x)^D)))$$

- 25 and IC<sub>50</sub> estimated where

- A is the bottom plateau of the curve i.e. the final minimum y value  
B is the top of the plateau of the curve i.e. the final maximum y value  
C is the x value at the middle of the curve. This represents the log EC50 value when A + B  
30 = 100  
D is the slope factor.  
x is the original known x values.

y is the original known y values.

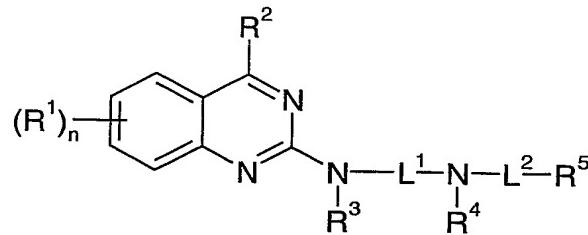
The compounds exemplified herein had an IC<sub>50</sub> of less than 2 μM in the abovementioned human MCH<sub>r</sub> binding assay. Preferred compounds had an activity of less than 1 μmolar.

5 For example, the following IC<sub>50</sub> was obtained for the compound of Example 4: 0.015 μM.

Assays were also performed on membranes prepared from HEK293 cells stably expressing the rat Melanin concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCH1r) (Lembo et al. *Nature Cell Biol* **1** 267-271). Assays were performed in a 96-well plate format in a final reaction volume of 200μl per well. Each well contained 5μg of membrane proteins diluted in binding buffer (50 mM Tris, 3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.05 % bovine serum albumin (BSA) and the radioligand <sup>125</sup>I-MCH (IM344 Amersham) was added to give 10 000 cpm (counts per minute) per well. Each well contained 2μl of the appropriate concentration of competitive antagonist prepared in DMSO and left to stand at room temperature for 60 minutes. Non-specific binding was determined as that remaining following incubation with 1μM MCH (Melanin concentrating hormone, H-1482 Bachem). The reaction was terminated by transfer of the reaction to GF/A filters using a Micro96 Harvester (Skatron Instruments, Norway). Filters were washed with assay buffer. Radioligand retained on the filters was quantified using a1450 Microbeta TRILUX (Wallac , Finland).

Claims

1. A compound of formula I



wherein

- 5     $\text{R}^1$  represents cyano or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, a group  $\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$  in which  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group  $\text{CONR}^c\text{R}^d$  in which  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring,
- 10

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

- 15     $\text{R}^2$  represents H or cyano or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group  $\text{NR}^a\text{R}^b$  in which  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group  $\text{CONR}^c\text{R}^d$  in which  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  independently represent H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;
- 20

- 25     $\text{R}^3$  represents H or a  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl group;

$L^1$  represents a  $(CH_2)_pC_{3-10}$  cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1 and in which the cycloalkyl group may be monocyclic or bicyclic and optionally may be bridged provided that the two nitrogens bearing  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , respectively, are not linked to the same carbon atom, and wherein one of the carbons may be replaced by O or the group  $-N(R^3)-L^1-$ , or the group  $L^1-N(R^4)$ , together represent a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 2 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing  $R^3$  or  $R^4$ , respectively, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic;

$R^4$  represents H or a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluoro;

$L^2$  represents an alkylene chain  $(CH_2)_s$  in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

$L^2$  may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic 5-6 membered ring fused to  $R^5$ ;

$R^5$  represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group  $S(O)_aR^y$  in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and  $R^y$  is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group  $(CH_2)_zR^z$  in which z is 0 or 1 and  $R^z$  represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each  $R^z$  is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in claim1 in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in  
5 which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7  
10 membered heterocyclic ring,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

R<sup>2</sup> represents H or cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro  
15 or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup>  
20 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>3</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group;

25 L<sup>1</sup> represents a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>5-6</sub> cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1and provided that there are 3 carbon atoms between the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, wherein one of the carbons of the cycloalkyl group may be replaced by O

30 R<sup>4</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted by fluoro;

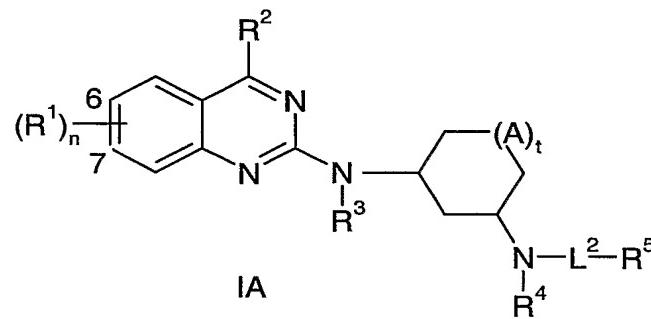
$L^2$  represents an alkylene chain ( $CH_2$ )<sub>s</sub> in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

$L^2$  may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic 5-6 membered ring fused to  $R^5$

$R^5$  represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl,

- 5 quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[*b*]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine, 5*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyrazine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*c*]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*c*]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine, 1*H*-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a
- 10  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group ( $CH_2$ )<sub>z</sub> $R^z$  in which z is 0 or 1 and  $R^z$  represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each  $R^z$  is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or by a group  $S(O)_aR^y$  in which a is 0, 1
- 15 or 2 and  $R^y$  is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, thereof.

- 20 3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 of formula IA



in which

$R^1$  represents chloro, fluoro, methoxy or a group  $NR^aR^b$  in which  $R^a$  and  $R^b$  independently represent a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group or  $R^a$  and  $R^b$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

- 25 attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring);

n represents 0 or 1, and when n=1 the substituent is attached to either position 6 or 7

R<sup>2</sup> represents H or cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached

5 represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>3</sup> represents H;

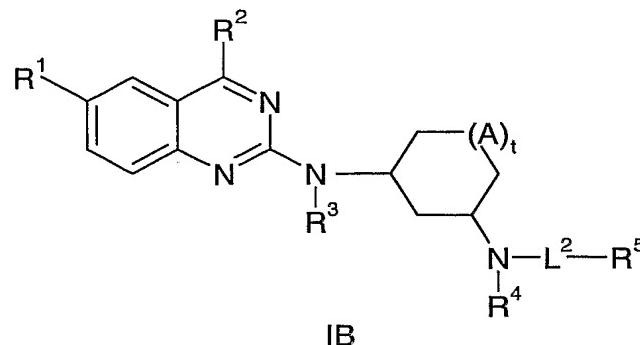
10 A represents CH<sub>2</sub> and t is 0 or 1;

R<sup>4</sup> represents H;

L<sup>2</sup> represents CH<sub>2</sub>, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> or CF<sub>2</sub>; and

15 R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20 25 4. A compound according to any previous claim of formula IB



in which

$R^1$  represents H, cyano, methoxy, isopropoxy, dimethylamino, chloro or fluoro;

$R^2$  represents H, cyano, a  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a

5       $C_{1-4}$ alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group  $NR^aR^b$  in which  $R^a$  and  $R^b$  independently represent H or a  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl group or  $R^a$  and  $R^b$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring) ,  $R^3$  represents H;

10     A represents  $CH_2$  and t is 0 or 1;

$R^4$  represents H;

$L^2$  represents  $CH_2$ ,  $C(CH_3)_2$  or  $CF_2$ ; and

$R^5$  represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl,

15     thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyrazine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-

*b*]pyridine, 1*H*-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the

following: cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $C_{1-4}$ alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group  $S(O)_aR^y$  in

20     which a is 0, 1 or 2 and  $R^y$  is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a  $C_{1-4}$ alkoxy group optionally

substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group  $(CH_2)_zR^z$  in which z is 0 or 1 and  $R^z$

represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl,

pyrazolyl, wherein each  $R^z$  is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a  $C_{1-4}$

25     alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a  $C_{1-4}$ alkoxy group optionally

substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

5. A compound as claimed in any previous claim in which p is 0 and L<sup>1</sup> is 1,3-cyclopentyl.

5 6. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 in which p is 0 and L<sup>1</sup> is 1,3-cyclohexyl.

7. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 in which the two nitrogen atoms are in a trans orientation on the cycloalkyl ring.

10 8. A compound as claimed in claim 7 wherein the stereochemistry of the cycloalkyl carbon atoms to which the nitrogen atoms are attached is S, S.

9. One or more of the following compounds:

N-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)-N<sup>r</sup>-(3-thienylmethyl)-*trans*- cyclohexane-1,3-diamine

N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-N<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[3-thienylmethyl]amino}-*trans*-cyclohexyl}quinazoline-2,4-diamine

15 N<sup>2</sup>-{-3-[(1-benzothien-3-ylmethyl)amino]-*trans*-cyclohexyl}-N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethylquinazoline-2,4-diamine

N<sup>4</sup>,N<sup>4</sup>-dimethyl-N<sup>2</sup>-(-3-{[(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl]amino}-*trans*-cyclohexyl)quinazoline-2,4-diamine

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20 10. A compound of formula I as claimed in any previous claim for use as a medicament.

11. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of formula I, as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

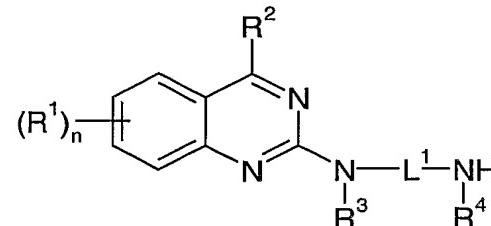
12. Use of a compound of formula I, as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions associated with 25 obesity.

13. A method of treating obesity, psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anxi-depressive disorders, depression, bipolar disorder, ADHD, cognitive disorders, memory disorders, schizophrenia, epilepsy, and related conditions, and neurological disorders and pain related disorders , comprising administering a pharmacologically effective amount

30 of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9 to a patient in need thereof.

14. A compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 for use in the treatment of obesity.

15. A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I comprising reacting a compound of formula II



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $L^1$ , n and m are as previously defined with a compound of formula

5 III

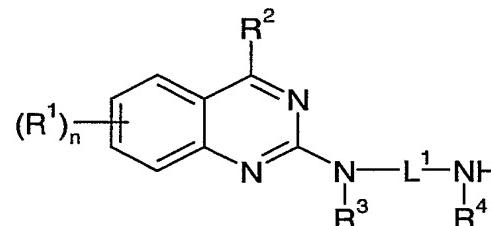


III

in which  $R^5$  is as previously defined and  $L^2'$  represents a group which after reaction of compounds II and III gives  $L^2$  on reduction, under reductive alkylation conditions.

16. Intermediates of formula II

10



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $L^1$ , n and m are as defined in claim 1.

17. A compound of formula V selected from one or more of:

Dibenzyl *trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate

15 (1*S*, 3*S*) Dibenzyl-*trans*-cyclohexane-1,3-diylbiscarbamate

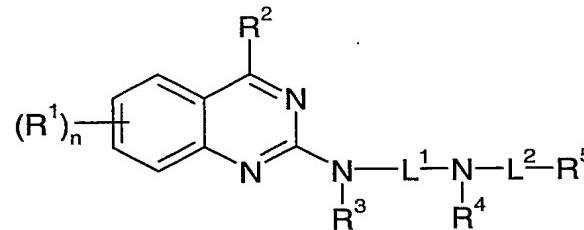
(1*S*, 3*S*)-Cyclohexane-1,3-diamine dihydrochloride.

18. A method of treating obesity, type II diabetes, Metabolic syndrome and prevention of type II diabetes comprising administering a pharmacologically effective amount

20 of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9 to a patient in need thereof.

Abstract

## Compounds of formula I



wherein

- 5      R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, halo, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O atom (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

- 15     R<sup>2</sup> represents H or cyano or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a group NR<sup>a</sup>R<sup>b</sup> in which R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group or R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring optionally including an O (forming e.g. a morpholine ring), a group CONR<sup>c</sup>R<sup>d</sup> in which R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> independently represent H or a C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl group or R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent a saturated 3 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring;

- 25     R<sup>3</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group;

L<sup>1</sup> represents a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>C<sub>3-10</sub> cycloalkyl group in which p is 0 or 1 and in which the cycloalkyl group may be monocyclic or bicyclic and optionally may be bridged provided that the two nitrogens bearing R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, are not linked to the same carbon atom, and wherein one of the carbons may be replaced by O or the group -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-L<sup>1</sup>-, or the group L<sup>1</sup>-N(R<sup>4</sup>), together represent a saturated heterocyclic ring containing from 2 to 9 carbon atoms and the nitrogen bearing R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup>, respectively, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic;

R<sup>4</sup> represents H or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluoro;

L<sup>2</sup> represents an alkylene chain (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub> in which s represents 1, 2 or 3 wherein the alkylene chain is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: fluoro or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

L<sup>2</sup> may also represent a 5-6 membered carbocyclic 5-6 membered ring fused to R<sup>5</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup> represents aryl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, furyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[b]thienyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrazine, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 1H-indazole each of which is optionally substituted by one or more of the following: cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or by a group S(O)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>y</sup> in which a is 0, 1 or 2 and R<sup>y</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro or a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or a group (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>R<sup>z</sup> in which z is 0 or 1 and R<sup>z</sup> represents phenyl or a heterocyclic group selected from thienyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, wherein each R<sup>z</sup> is optionally substituted by one or more cyano, halo, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more fluoro as well as optical isomers and racemates thereof as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, thereof, processes for preparing such compounds, their use in the treatment of obesity, psychiatric disorders, cognitive disorders, memory

disorders, schizophrenia, epilepsy, and related conditions, and neurological disorders such as dementia, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea and Alzheimer's disease and pain related disorders and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

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